CITY OF WASHINGTON, TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 2, 1850.

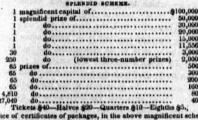
Showing the amount at his credit in the Treasury, with assistant treasurers and designated depositaries, and in th Mint and branches, by returns received to Monday, 25th March, 1850; the amount for which drafts have been issued, but were then unpaid, and the amount then remaining subject to draft. Showing also the amount of future transfers to and from depositaries, as ordered by the Secretary of the Treasury.

In what place,	Amount on deposite.	Drafts heretofore drawn, but not yet paid, though paya- ble.	Amount subject to draft.
Treasury of the United States, Washington, D. C. Assistant Treasurer, Boston, Massachusetts - Assistant Treasurer, New York, New York - Assistant Treasurer, Philadelphin, Pennsylvania - Assistant Treasurer, Philadelphin, Pennsylvania - Assistant Treasurer, Charleston, South Carolina - Assistant Treasurer, New Orleans, La Assistant Treasurer, St. Louis, Mo Depositary at Bultimore, Mt Depositary at Bultimore, Mt Depositary at Richanond, Va Depositary at Minington, North Carolina - Depositary at Wilmington, North Carolina - Depositary at Wilmington, North Carolina - Depositary at Mobile, Alabama - Depositary at Cincinnati, Ohio - Depositary at Cincinnati, Ohio - Depositary at Cincinnati, (Colline) - Depositary at Julie Rock, Arkansas - Depositary at Jeffersouville, Indiana - Depositary at Little Rock, Lincoin - Suspense account - Mint of the United States, Charlotte, N. C Branch mint of the United States, Dew Orleans, La.	\$146,400 76 1,616,195 27 4,125,643 42 1,016,616 06 110,537 09 212,071 91 302,712 90 9,220 71 40,403 71 6,335 72 6,484 01 11,285 84 80,773 84 49,693 53 10,241 98 92,604 10 760 06 3,301 37 21,177 12 111,199 04 35,949 26 16,134 45 11,294 11 18,006 56 841,150 00 32,000 00 26,850 00 100,000 00	\$15,483 26 77,791 92 163,317 92 15,229 68 10,552 20 133,476 84 108,391 56 4,904 97 484 72 487 98 981 06 9,029 39 42,477 00 4,224 37 6,530 71 135 33 32 00 14,27 67 30,031 55 8,124 78 16,144 46 5,919 87 403 15 2,035 82	\$130,917 50 1.535,400 35 3,957,325 50 1,901,326 35 39 934 89 78 995 07 194,321 34 4,415 74 40,038 99 5,897 71 10,297 78 77,744 45 7,286 53 6,017 61 86,073 38 66,073 63 66,07 61 88,173 64 32,269 37 4,819 45 7,344 24 12,603 41 841,150 00 32,000 00 26,850 00 100,000 00
\$2,085 82	\$9,049,945 82	\$668,259 20	\$8,383,722 44

TREASURER'S OFFICE, March 30, 1850.

0,000 also, \$30,000 \$30,000 \$20,0 And 250 prizes of \$2,000. VFRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,

at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, April 27, 1850, J. W. MAURY & CO., Managers. 78 number lottery—13 drawn ballots.



ing further information are invited to call at the office in Alexandria.

The bids will be made on a basis of payments in cash to the amount of 85 per cent, and the remaining 15 per cent, in the stock of the company. They must be sent to this office not later than the 16th day of April next, to be submitted to the meeting of the board of directors to be held on the 18th of the same.

Ry order of the board:

Chief Engineer.

BEAUTIFUL SPRING GOODS.—WALTER HARPER & CO., Fennsylvania avenue, between 8th and 10th streets, have now in store, and ready for inspection, a large and beautiful assortine to choice spring and summer fancy and stappe goods, comprising every variety of—
Rich Paris silks, bereges, mousselines, lawns, and ginghams Embroidered crape and other shawls and scarffs. New style fieldy embroidered faris manifiles. Lace and massin embroidered capes, collars, and cuffs flik hosiety, gloves, and linea-cambric handkerchiefs. Parasols and ecreens.

Together with a great variety of rich, rare, and beautiful goods.

Together with a great variety of rich, rare, and beautiful goods and parchasers generally.

Additional Supply of new Spring Goods.

THE subscribers have just received their full and complet contact of fancy and staple dry goods, which have been a continent of fancy and staple dry goods, which have been a continent from the most recent importations of the cities of York and Philadelphia, embracing every article in their lit French, English, India, German, and Italian manufacture; or

P. H. HOOE & CO.

IN CONGRESS OF THE U. STATES.

Thirty-First Congress-First Session MONDAY, APRIL 1, 1850.

BENATE.

Mr. BUTLER rose and said:

Mr. BUTLER rose and said:

Mr. Passiders: I rise to discharge a mouraful duty, and one which involves in it considerations well calculated to arrest the attention of this body. It is to announce the death of my late colleague—the Hon. John Caldwall, Calhoun. He died at his lodgings, in this city, on yesterday morning, at half-past seven o'clock. He was conscious of his approaching end, and met death with fortitude and uncommon serenity. He had many admonitions of its approach, and without doubt he had not been indifferent to them. With his usual aversion to profession, he said little for effect on the world, and his last hours were an exemplification of his life and character—truth and simplicity.

Mr. Calhoun, for some years past, had been suffering under a pulmonary complaint, and under its effects could not have reckoned on a long existence. Such was his own conviction. The immediate cause of his death was an affection of the heart. A few hours before he expired, he became sensible of his situation; and when he was unable to speak, his eye and look evinced recognition and intelligence of what was passing. One of the last directions he gave was to a dutiful son, who had been attending him, to put away some manuscripts which had been written a short time before under his dictation.

Mr. Calhoun was the least despondent man I ever knew; and he had in an eminent degree the self-sustaining power of intellect. His last days and his last remarks are exemplifications of what I have just said. Mental determination sustained him, when all others were in despair. We saw him a few days ago, in the seat near me which he so long occupied—we saw the struggle of a great mind exerting itself to sustain and overcome the weakness and infirmities of a sinking body. It was the exhibition of a wounded eagle, with his eyesturned to the heavens in which he had soared, but into which his wings could never carry him again.

Mr. President, Mr. Calhoun has lived in an eventful period of our republic, and has acted a distinguished part.

senator, cabinet minister, and Vice President, he has been identified with the greatest events in the political history of our country. And I hope I may be permitted to say that he has been equal to all the duties which were devolved upon him in the many critical junctures in which he was placed. Having to act a responsible part, he always acted a decided part. It would not become me to venture upon the judgment which awaits his memory. That will be formed by posterity before the impartial tribunal of history. It may be that he will have had the fate, and will have given to him the judgment that has been awarded to Chatham.

I should do the memory of my friend injustice, were I not to speak of his life in the spirit of history. The dignity of his whole character would rebuke any tone of remark which truth and judgment would not sanction.

Mr. Calhoun was a native of South Carolina, and was born in Abbeville district, on the 18th March, 1782. He was of an Irish family. His father, Patrick Calhoun, was born in Ireland, and at an early age came to Pennsylvania, thence moved to the western part of Virginia, and after Braddock's defeat moved to South Carolina, in 1756. He and his family gave a name to what is known as the Calhoun settlement in Abbeville district.

been unemployed. He had availed hunself of the ad-vantages of a small library, and had been deeply inspired by his reading of history. It was under such influences that he entered the academy of his preceptor. His pro-gress was rapid. He looked forward to a higher arem

ackeepers will find no difficulty in being furnished with all the tes for their houses at this ware room. CLAGETT & DODSON, Cor. Ps. avenue and 9th st., up stairs. ch 19—4w3tawif TuThSat.

NEW SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, I.ANE a TUCKER, merchant tailors, Pennsylvania avenue, have just received, direct from New York, of the latest arrivals, a large and well selected stock of cloths, casalimeres, vestings, &c., &c., to which they respectfully invite the attention of their numerous friends and the public.

IOR Gentlemen.—We have just received a few pieces fine I French cloths and cassimeres, of medium fabric, for spring. They are very preity and cheap. Vestings in variety. All of which we are prepared to make up to order in the latest style. A large and complete stock of ready-made ciothing, of superior quality, always on hand, with every article usually worn in the fancy line; fine shirts, &c. One price only.

that he entered the academy of his preceptor. His progress was rapid. He looked forward to a higher arema with eagerness and purpose.

He became a student in Vale College in 1502, and graduated two years afterwards with distinction—as a young man of great ability, and with the respect and confidence of his preceptors and fellows. What they have said and thought of him would have given any man a high reputation. It is the pure fountain of a clear reputation. If the stream has met with obstructions, they were such as have only shown its beauty and majesty.

After he had graduated, Mr. Calhoun studied law, and for a few years practised in the courts of South Carolina, with a reputation that has descended to the profession. He was then remarkable for some traits that have since characterized him. He was clear in his propositions and candid in his intercourse with his brethren. The truth and justice of the law incuffented themselves on his mind, and, when armed with these, he was a great advocate. His forcusic career was, however, too limited to make a prominent part in the history of his life. He served for some years in the legislature of his native State; and his great mind made an impression on her statutes, some of which have had a great practical operation on the concerns of society. From the legislature of his own State was transferred to Congress; and from this time his career has been a part of the history of the federal government.

Mr. Calhoun came into Congress at a time of deep

cerns of society. From the legislature of his own State ne was transferred to Congress; and from this time his career has been a part of the history of the federal government.

Mr. Calhoun came into Congress at a time of deep and exciting interest—at a crisis of great magnitude. It was a crisis of peril to those who had to act in it, but of subsequent glory to the actors and the common history of the country. The invincibility of Great Britain had become a proverbial expression, and a war with her was full of terrific issues. Mr. Calhoun found himself at once in a situation of high responsibility—one that required more than speaking qualities and eloquence to fulfil it. The spirit of the people required direction; the energy and ardor of youth were to be employed in affairs requiring the maturer qualities of a statesman. The part which Mr. Calhoun acted at this time has been approved and applauded by contemporaries, and now forms a part of the glorious history of those times.

The names of Clay, Calhoun, Cherwes, and Lowndes, Grundy, Porter, and others, carried associations with them that reached the heart of the nation. Their clarion notes penetrated the army; they animated the people, and sustained the administration of the government. With such actors, and in such scenes—the most eventful of our history—to say that Mr. Calhoun did not play a second part is no common praise. In debate he was equal with Randolph, and in council he commanded the respect and confidence of Madison. At this period of his life, he had the quality of Themistocles—to inspire confidence—which, after all, is the highest of earthly qualities: it is a mystical something which is felt, but cannot be described. The events of the war were brilliant and honorable to both statesmen and soldlers; and their history may be read with enthusiasm and delight. The war terminated with honor; but the measures which had to be taken in a transition to a peace establishment were full of difficulty and embarrassment. Mr. Calhoun, with his usual interpidit

nent degree, a regard for parliamentary dignity and propriety.

Upon General Hayne's leaving the Senate to become governor of South Carolina, Mr. Calhoun resigned the vice presidency, and was elected in his place. All will now agree that such a position was environed with difficulties and dangets. His own State was under the ban, and he was in the national Senate to do her justice under his constitutional obligations. That part of his life posterity will review, and will do justice to it.

After his segatorial term had expired, he went into retirement by his own consent. The death of Mr. Upshurso full of melancholy association—made a vacancy in the State Department; and it was by the common consent of all parties that Mr. Calhoun was called to fill it. This was a tribute of which any public man might well be proud. It was a tribute to truth, ability, and experience. Under Mr. Calhoun's counsels, Texas was brought into the Union. His name is associated with one of the most remarkable events of history—that of one republic being annexed to another by the voluntary consent of both. Mr. Calhoun was but the agent to bring about this fraternal association. It is a conjunction under the sanction of his name, and by an influence exerted through his great and intrepid mind. Mr. Calhoun's connexion with the executive department of the government terminated with Mr. Tyler's administration. As a Secretary of State, he won the confidence and respect of foreign ambassadors, and his despatches were characterized by clearness, sagacity, and boldness.

He was not allowed to remain in retirement long. For the last five years he has been a member of this body, and has been engaged in discussions that have deeply excited and agitated the country. He has died amidst them. I had never had any particular association with Mr. Calhoun, until I became his colleague in this body, and has been engaged in discussions that have deeply excited and agitated the country. He has died amidst them. I had never had any particular association with

driking deportment, he was a man of primitive tastes and imple manners. He had the hardy virtues and simple astes of a republican citizen. No one disliked ostentation and exhibition more than he did. When I say he was a good neighbor, I imply more than I have expressed. It is summed up under the word justice. I will venture to say that no one in his private relations could ever say that no one in the private relations could ever say that the form of the private relations could ever say that the form of the private relations could ever say that the form of the private relations could ever say that the form of the private relations could ever say that the form of the private relations could ever say that the form of the private relations to the private relations It is summed up under the word history. When to say that no one in his private relations could ever say that Mr. Callious treated him with injustice, or that he deceived him by professions. His private character was characterized by a beautiful propriety, and was the exemplification of truth, justice, temperance, and fidelity to him.

plification of truth, justice, temperance, and called was engagements.

I will venture another remark: Mr. Called was fierce in his contests with political adversaries. He did not stop in the fight, to count losses or bestow favors. But he forgot resentments and forgave injuries inflicted by rivals with signal magnanimity. Whilst he spoke freely of their faults, he could with justice appreciate the merits of all the public men of whom I have heard him speak. He was sincerely attached to the institutions of this country, and desired to preserve them pure and all the purpose them pure that

of this country, and desired to preserve them pure and make them perpetual.

In the death of Mr. Calhoun, one of the brightest luminaries has been extinguished from the political firmament. It is an event which will produce a deep sensation throughout this broad land.

I have foreborne to speak of his domestic relations. They make a sacred circle, and I will not invade it.

In concluding, Mr. B. submitted the following resolutions.

deceased, late a member thereof, will go into mourning for him for one month, by the usual mode of wearing crape on the left am.

Resolved meanimosely. That, as an additional mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, the Senate do now adjourn.

Mr. CLAY. Mr. President, prompted by my own feelings of profound regret, and requested at the same time by some highly esteemed friends, I wish, in rising to second the resolutions which have been offered, and which have just been read, to add a few words to what has been so well and so justly said by the surviving colleague of the illustrious deceased.

My personal acquaintance with him, Mr. President, commenced upwards of thirty-eight years ago. We entered at the same time, together, the House of Representatives at the other end of this building. The Congress of which we thus became members was that amongst whose deliberations and acts was the declaration of war against the most powerful nation, as it respects us, in the world. During the preliminary discussions which arose in the preparation for that great event, as well as during those which took place when the resolution was finally adopted, no member displayed a more lively and patriotic sensibility to the wrongs which led to that momentous event than the deceased, whose death we all now so much deplore. Ever active, ardent, able, no one was in advance of him in advocating the cause of his country, and denouncing the foreign injustice which compelled us to appeal to arms. Of all the Congresses with which I have had any acquaintance since my entry into the service of the federal government, in none, in my humble opinion, has been assembled such a galaxy of empation and allemen as were in the House of Representatives of that Congress which declared the war, and in that immediately following the peace; and amongst that splendid as-

semblage none shone more bright and brilliant than the star which is now set.

It was my happiness, sir, during a large part of the life of the departed, to concur with him on all great questions of national policy. And, at a later period, when it was my fortune to differ from him as to measures of domestic policy, I had the happiness to agree with him generally as to those which concerned our foreign relations, and especially as to the preservation of the peace of the country. During the long session at which the war was declared, we were messmates, as were other distinguished members of Congress from his own patriotic State. I was afforded by the intercourse which resulted from that fact, as well as the subsequent intimacy and intercourse which arose between us, an opportunity to form an estimate, not merely of his public, but of his private life; and no man with whom I have ever been acquainted exceeded him in habits of temperance and regularity, and in all the freedom. frankness, and affability of social intercourse, and in all the tenderness, and respect, and affection, which he manifested towards that lady who now mourns more than any other the sad event which has just occurred. Such, Mr. President, was the high estimate I formed of his ranscendent talents, that, if at the end of his service in the executive department under Mr. Monroe's administration, he had been called to the highest office in the government, I should have felt perfectly assured that under his auspices the honor, the prosperity, and the glory of our country would have been safely placed.

Sir, he has gone! No more shall we witness from yonder seat the flashes of that keen and penetrating eye of his, darting through this chamber. No more shall we whend that torrent of clear, concise, compact logic, poured out from his lips, which, if it did not always carry conviction to our judgment, commanded our great admiration. Those eyes and those lips are closed forever!

And when, Mr. President, will that great vacancy which has been created by

in the closeness of his logic, and in the earnestness and energy of his manner. These are the qualities, as I think, which have enabled him through such a long course of years to speak often, and yet always command attention. His demeanor as a senator is known to us all—is appreciated, venerated by us all. No man was more respectful to others; no man carried himself with greater decorum, no man with superior dignity. I think there is not one of us but felt when he last addressed us from his seat in the Seriate—his form still erect, with a voice by no means indicating such a degree of physical weakness as did in fact possess him—with clear tones and an impressive and, I may say, an imposing manner—who did not feel that he might imagine that we saw before us a senator of Rome, when Rome survived.

him—with clear tones and an impressive and, I may say, an imposing manner—who did not feel that he might imagine that we saw before us a senator of Rome, when Rome survived.

Sir, I have not in public nor in private life known a more assiduous person in the discharge of his appropriate duties. I have known no man who wasted less of life in what is called recreation, or employed less of it in any pursuits not connected with the immediate discharge of his duty. He seemed to have no recreation but the pleasure of conversation with his friends. Out of the chambers of Congress, he was either devoting himself to the acquisition of knowledge pertaining to the immediate subject of the duty before him, or else he was indulging in those social interviews in which he so much delighted.

My honorable friend from Kentucky has spoken, in just terms, of his colloquial talents. They certainly were singular and eminent. There was a charm in his conversation and intercourse with young men. I suppose that there has been no man among us who had more winning manners, in such an intercourse and auch conversation, with men comparatively young, than Mr. Calhoux I believe one great power of his character, in general, was his conversational talent. I believe it is that, as well as a consciousness of his high integrity and the greatest reverence for his talents and ability, that has made him so endeared an object to the people of the State to which he belonged.

Mr. President, he had the basis, the indispensable basis, of all high character; and that was unspotted integrity—unimpeached honor and character. If he had aspirations, they were high, and honorable, and noble. There was nothing grovelling, or low, or meanly selfash, that came near the head or the heart of Mr. Calhoux. Firm in his purpose, perfectly patriotic and honest, as I am quite sure he was, in the principles that he espoused and in the measures that we defended, aside from that large regard for that species of distinction that conducted him to eminent stations for the ben

The Senate then proceeded to consider the rest and they were adopted by unanimous consent.

The VICE PRESIDENT appointed, as the conformal and the senate was a senate with the senate with the senate was a senate was a senate with the senate was a senate Ordered, That the Secretary communicate the

And then the Senate adjourned. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

After the reading of the journal,
Mr. STRONG, rising to a privileged question, remarked that the journal failed to show his motion made when the House was last in session, that the report and resolution from the select committee to investigate the charge of the Hon. Parstron Kino against the Speaker be printed; which had been unanimously agreed to.

The SPEAKER replied that the journal would be corrected in that particular.

Mr VINTON, rising, said that the House might soon expect to receive the usual message from the Senate, announcing the melancholy event occurring yesterday, (the death of the honorable Senator Calhoun.) Instead of proceeding with the ordinary business of legislation, he would therefore move the suspension of the rules, that the House might take a recess until the Senate were ready to make that communication.

The question on this motion being pub, it was unanimously agreed to.

So the House then took a recess until one o'clock, and ten minutes, p. m., at which hour the Seretary of the Senate, Mr. Dickens, appearing at the bar,

The SPEAKER called the House to order.

The Secretary of the Senate then announced that he had been directed to communicate to the House information of the death of John C. Calhoun, of South Carolina, late a senator from the State of South Carolina, and delivered the resolutions adopted by the Senate on the occasion.

delivered the resolutions adopted by the Senate on the occasion.

Mr. HOLMES, of South Carolina, rose and addressed the House as follows:

It becomes, Mr. Speaker, my solemn duty to announce to this House the decease of the honorable John C. Carnuous, a senator of the State of South Carolina. He expired at his lodgings in this city yesterday morning, at seven o'clock. He lives no longer among the living: he sleeps the sleep of a long night which knows no dawning. The sun which rose so brightly on this morning brought to him no healing in its beams.

We, the representatives of our State, come to sorrow, over the dead; but the virtue, and the life, and the services of the deceased, were not confined by metes and bounds; but standing on the broad expanse of this confederacy, he gave his genius to the States, and his heart to his entire country. Carolina will not, therefore, be suffered to mourn her honored son in secret cells and solitary shades; but her sister States will guther around her in this palace of the nation, and, bending over that bier, weep as she weeps, and mourn with the deep, afflictive mourning of her heart. Yes, sir: her honored son—honored in the associations of his birth, which occurred when the echoes and the shouts of freedom had not yet died along his native hills. born of parents who had partaken of the toils, been affected by the struggles, and fought in the battles for liberty—seemed as if he were baptized in the very fount of freedom. Reared amid the hardy scenery of nature, and amid the stern, pious, and reserved population, unseduced yet by the temptationes, and unnerved by the laxures of life, he gathered from surrounding objects, and from